

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN" AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

VOLUME 2.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has long been, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof, have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for kindness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
100 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business. The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State Government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit:

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Acadiane	4
Averyelles	3
Assumption	4
Baton Rouge, East	4
Baton Rouge, West	2
Bossier	2
Bienville	2
Calcasieu	2
Cameron	2
Catahoula	2
Concordia	2
Caddo	2
Caldwell	2
Carroll	2
Claiborne	2
De Soto	2
Feliciana, East	2
Feliciana, West	2
Franklin	2
Grant	2
Iberia	2
Iberville	2
Jackson	2
Jefferson	2
Lafayette	2
Livingston	2
Lafourche	2
Morphone	2
Madison	2
Natchitoches	2
Orleans	8
Poquemine	2
Pointe Coupee	2
Richland	2
Rapides	2
St. Bernard	2
St. Helena	2
St. John Baptist	2
St. Martin	2
St. Charles	2
St. James	2
St. Landry	2
St. Mary	2
Tangipahoa	2
Terrebonne	2
Texas	2
Union	2
Vermilion	2
Bed River	2
Vernon	2
St. Tammany	2
Winn	2
Washington	2
Webster	2
Orleans—First Ward	4
Second Ward	4
Third Ward	4
Fourth Ward	4
Fifth Ward	4
Sixth Ward	2
Seventh Ward	2
Eighth Ward	2
Ninth Ward	2
Tenth Ward	2
Eleventh Ward	2
Twelfth Ward	2
Thirteenth Ward	2
Fourteenth Ward	2
Eight Bank	2

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

POETRY.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has a poem which speaks for itself—
EASTER.

Do saints keep holy day in heavenly places?
Does the old joy shine new in angel faces?
Are hymns still sung the night when Christ was born,
And anthems on the Resurrection Morn?
Because our little year of earth is run,
Do they make record there beyond the sun?
And in their homes of light so far away
Mark with us the sweet coming of this day?

What is their Easter? For they have no graves.
No shadow there the holy sunrise craves,
Deep in the heart of noontide marvellous
Whose breaking glory reaches down to us.

How did the Lord keep Easter! With His own!
Back to meet Mary where she grieved alone,
With face and meek all tenderness the same,
Unto the very sepulchre He came.

Ah, the dear message that He gave her then—
Said for the sake of all bruised hearts of men!
—“Go, tell those friends who have believed on me,
I go before them into Galilee!”

“Into the life so poor and hard and plain,
That for a while they must take up again,
My presence passes! Where their feet toil slow
Mine, shining swift with love, still foremost go!”

“Say, Mary, I will meet them. By the way,
To walk a little with them; where they stay,
To bring my peace. Watch! For ye do not know
The day, the hour, when I may find you so!”

And I do think, as He came back to her,
The many mansions may be all as stir
With tender steps that hasten in the way,
Seeking their own upon this Easter Day.

Parting the veil that hideth them about,
I think they do come, softly wistful, out
From homes of heaven that only seem so far,
And walk in gardens where the new tombs are!

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

ENAMELING THE FACE AND THE RESULT.

A lady in Louisville paid seventy-five dollars, we are told, for having her face enamelled for the ball given at the Galt House to the Grand Duke Alexis. The enamel was warranted to last three days, and so it did. The lady was taken ill upon her return home from the ball, her face became greatly swollen, the most acute pain succeeded, and it was only by the employment of the best medical skill that her life was saved. This statement we have from an undoubted source.

But the case of this lady is not so bad as that of another Louisville lady who became enamored of the odious fashion of enamelling the face. She visited another city far to the eastward some five months ago for the sole purpose of having her face enamelled according to the latest Parisian mode. She had heard that a noted Parisian was engaged in the enamelling business at the city in question, and to him she went on her arrival. For the sum of \$500 dollars he agreed to enamel her face so scientifically that the enamel would last three years, and a year or two longer if extra care was taken in washing the face according to his prescribed method. The devotee of fashion concluded the bargain and paid three hundred dollars of the sum named, the balance to be paid in yearly installments divided into three years. The lady received the enamel and returned to her home in this city. Since her return she has disappeared from society. There was so much poison in the enamel that its effects were almost immediately developed in the most total paralysis of the facial nerves, and what was once a truly beautiful face is to-day a distorted, disfigured and ulcerous one. The lady's beauty has disappeared forever, and if her physicians succeed in saving her life they will have accomplished more than they had a right to hope for. Her eyes are terribly inflamed and disfigured, and the sight of them fast failing.—
Louisville Ledger.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

Permit me to say a few words on this difficult subject, which is again giving so much anxiety and pain on both sides the Atlantic. As one of those who, at the time when those piratical cruisers were being fitted out, and were pursuing their career of cowardly destruction, endeavored, with others, to rouse public opinion in Great Britain against what was such a wrong to you, and would prove such a trouble to ourselves, I may say a favorable audience. At that time there was a very large party in this country who protested against what was permitted to be done, and who asked that speedy satisfaction might be rendered to the United States. But at the present time the whole nation seems united in opposition to the American claims. Although the aristocracy and leading literary journals were generally in favor of the South, the mass of the nation were with the cause of law and liberty. Not one public meeting was held in favor of the Rebellion, while thousands of crowded and enthusiastic assemblies all over the land advocated the cause of freedom. Why are all the voices which were then lifted up in favor of America silent now? Why are they who protested against the Confederate cruisers all agreed that the American claims in reference to those cruisers are unreasonable? How is it that good and wise and peace-loving men in America should be of one opinion, and men equally wise and good and peace-loving here should be of an opposite opinion? Surely, there must be some mistake, which a little calm reflection and candid explanation can rectify. Deeply do some of us deplore the violent utterances of some of the journals and public men, both of our own country and of yours. It is lamentable that charges of deception, over-reaching, or unfaithfulness should so readily be uttered, and threats of violence so thoughtlessly made. It is lamentable that between two nations so great and wise and noble and Christian, public securities should suddenly decline in value, as though there were any danger of the rupture of amicable relations. In the hope of contributing to the explanation so desirable, let me state what is the view of the friends of America amongst us; so that, if we are in error, the mistake may be pointed out. We hailed the Washington Treaty as a new era of reason and peace. We rejoiced that our government, as such, expressed "regret," for we felt this was due to the wounded feelings of America. We rejoiced at the willingness to pay such damages for the ravages of the cruisers as an impartial court might determine to be just. No one in this country dissented. All hailed the peaceful settlement of the dispute. But no one dreamed that indirect damages were to be claimed. Mr. Sumner's great speech, setting forth these consequential damages, excited great resentment here. American journals censured us for feeling as we did. We were assured that Mr. Sumner was not the exponent of American statesmanship and of American feeling; and that, whatever might be regarded as the injuries which did really indirectly result, these were never intended even by Mr. Sumner to be set forth as a claim for compensation. In hope of the amicable settlement at Geneva, it was universally understood by our commissioners, and by the nation that no claim was made for those indirect damages. Our foreign secretary, Lord Granville, publicly declared this in the House of Lords, last summer, in the presence of the United States minister. There was no protest against this view of the case. The New York Herald of June 15th published a telegram from London with an extract from an article of the Times, which said: "The demand for consequential damages for the injury

done to American commerce by the 'Alabama' and kindred vessels was unacceptable to the English commissioners, and was abandoned by the United States.

This was commented upon by the New York Herald without a word of dissent. Until the American "Case" was published, no one here imagined that those claims were included in the reference. To decline to refer them is regarded, therefore, not as a breach of promise, because such reference was never promised. Great Britain does not withdraw from any covenant entered into; but she says such articles were not in the covenant. The commissioners at Geneva are to adjudicate on all questions referred to them; but they are not the judges of what is so referred. The contracting parties are the only judges on this question. It seems, then, to us that America is putting forth a claim which was never intended by our representatives to be included; what our representatives publicly stated was not included; which America knew from our journals, quoted in their own, was understood by us not to be included; and which no statesman or journal in America declared was included. So that you might have known we interpreted the Treaty as excluding those indirect claims; and we had no opportunity of supposing that you included them. Such is the question as it appears to us. If we are in error, show us our mistake. There are many here who would not hesitate now, as they did not hesitate before, to stand up against a contrary tide of opinion and advocate the American view, if convinced that it is just. I will at present only add this, that to decline to refer to arbitration questions which were fully regarded as exclude from that arbitration is no violation of a contract. If there is hopeless difference of interpretation, let us begin again *de novo*; but, surely, any thought of a rupture between two such nations is as preposterous as the rupture itself would be criminal.—Independent.

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

The report of the Ku-Klux Committee, recently made to the Senate of the United States, contains some instructive figures in regard to the financial condition of the late rebel States of the South. In 1860 the debts and liabilities of these States amounted to \$102,516,778, and in 1865 to \$222,848,182, showing an increase of \$120,331,354. The Confederate debt on the 1st of April, 1865, was \$2,345,297,823. When the war began the debt due to the North from Southern merchants was about \$300,000,000. The assessed value of property, exclusive of slaves, in 1860, was \$2,738,825,006. The slaves were estimated at \$1,634,105,341. The loss of property by the Rebellion in assets and debts, State and Confederate, is put down at \$5,262,303,554. The total debt, commercial, State and Confederate, in 1866 is placed at \$2,976,145,955, which was about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars more than the assessed value of all the property of these States in 1860, exclusive of slaves. These figures show that the South has financially paid very dearly for its rebellion. The loss of all property vested in slaves, the total wiping out of the State and Confederate debts contracted during the war, the destruction of property by military movements, the diversion of labor from the channels of productive industry, and the great waste of human life, constitute an aggregate of losses abundantly sufficient to lead to a general bankruptcy. When the war closed the financial resources of the people were completely exhausted. They were objects of charity; and the North, having conquered them, immediately began, both through the agency of the Government and by voluntary channels, to perform the offices of beneficence among them.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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The Louisianian.

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SUNDAY MARCH 30, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly de-
livered.

In our correspondents column
will be found an interesting contri-
bution from the pen of our val-
ued lady writers.

THE RACES.—The Spring meeting
was opened yesterday at the metairie.
The day was cloudy, but pleasant,
and the lovers of the turf evidently
had a fine time to begin with.

The rooms of the LOUISIANA
PROGRESSIVE CLUB are closed on No.
6, Rampart street, and members
will be notified of the new location
as soon as suitable quarters have
been secured.

We copy elsewhere, from the
Charleston Republican of March 22,
a letter from Lieutenant Governor
A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, to
Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, on
a subject of considerable interest.

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.—
The colored men of Massachusetts
have met in State Convention and
elected six delegates to the National
Convention to be held in this city
on April 10.

South Carolina has acted similarly
and on Friday last elected Secretary
of State Cardozo, State Senator
Nash, Lieutenant Governor Ransier,
Congressman Elliott, F. E. Frost
and W. J. McKinley delegates to
the National Colored Convention at
New Orleans. Delegates declared
that the New Orleans convention
must demand of the Republican
party that a colored man be put in
the National Cabinet. Only one-
third of the State was represented.
The proceedings were noisy.

EVERY EFFORT FOR PEACE.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
is making every effort for peace.
Telegraphic dispatch.

Such was the terse and expressive
language used in Friday morning's
dispatches with reference to the
persistent exertions of Mr. Pinch-
back to heal the dissension and
strife in the ranks of the Republican
party of this State, and enable it to
present a united and an unbroken
front to the Democracy in No-
vember.

Recognizing the strong improb-
ability of effecting any mutually sat-
isfactory adjustment of the difficulty
existing between the two wings of
our party here, independently of
the active interference, or the
moral influence of Presidential sug-
gestion, Mr. Pinchback at consid-
erable sacrifice, both of time
and money, visited the national
capital in the hope that he might
succeed in enlisting the sympathy
and the aid of President Grant in
harmonizing the discordant ele-
ments, and restoring that "peace"
which is absolutely essential for
success. This prime object of the
Lieutenant Governor's mission has
been so prominently impressed on
his endeavors in Washington as to
make it noticeable.

Whether his visit is barren of
fruit in the direction so much de-
sired or not, one thing will be well
established, that Mr. Pinchback as
the prominent leader and repre-
sentative of his race in this State
has not failed to use every means in
his power to prevent the fatal divi-
sion and demoralization of the
"rank and file" of the party.

He will soon be again in our
midst, with a full and comprehensive
appreciation of the gravity of the
situation, and we have no doubt
that to his sagacity, shrewd percep-
tion, and decisive action the entire
Republican party will be placed
under considerable obligation. And
notwithstanding the somewhat
gloomy appearances which at pre-
sent surround the political horizon,
we have confidence that through
ultimate concession and mutual for-
bearance, which a consciousness of
the importance of success will in-
spire and dictate, our party may be
united and his "every effort for
peace" rewarded by a triumphant
victory at the polls in November.

Mississippi at present enjoys
the felicity of having a Republican
Legislature in which the anti-Civil
Rights element somehow predomi-
nates. Two or three days ago we
learned that a Civil Rights Bill had
passed the two popular branches of
the Legislature, but before it could
reach the hands of the Governor, it
had by some unaccountable means
got lost. Yesterday we learn that
a new bill had reached its third
reading in the Senate, when lo! it
was defeated by the "dodging" and
absence of Republican Senators.
The colored Republicans are re-
presented as being highly incensed
at this defection of their white al-
lies, and well they might.

It is hard enough to be com-
pelled to wring our rights out of the
grasp of our sworn foes, and it is as
much as we can do, with the aid of
those who are attracted to our sup-
port, to obtain them; but it is
doubly mortifying and dishearten-
ing to find men elected by negro
votes, with the loudest professions
of genuine Republican sentiment
on their lips, turning recreant to
their every profession, and the be-
trayers of the most trusts of their
constituents at a period when their
honesty and adherence would be so
invaluable to us. We of Louisiana
have had nothing precisely similar to
this to contend against, but we have
unfortunately had such samples of
shirking of duty and "dodging" as
to eminently qualify us to sym-
pathize with our victimized neigh-
bors.

The Customhouse Committee
has issued a call for a Convention to
assemble in this city on April 30,
1872, "for the purpose of electing
delegates to the National Republi-
can Convention, and of nominating
candidates for electors for President
and Vice President." Their Con-
vention for the nomination of the
State Ticket will be held subsequent-
ly to this one. As in the August
Convention, so again we find the
demand that the "credentials of the
delegates" must be forwarded to
Marshall Packard, president of their
State Central Committee.

REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

Telegraphic dispatches of yester-
day report the final determination
of President Grant not to interfere
in the dispute between the two
wings of the Republican party of
this State. This resolution of the
President though much to be la-
mented, is hardly surprising con-
sidering the position assumed and
maintained by the National Execu-
tive since the disturbances of last
August, when the Federal appointees
in the Customhouse presuming on
their positions usurped the rights
of whole constituencies and mani-
pulated the affairs of an entire State
Convention to suit themselves; and
all under the protection of United
States troops.

It may now be regarded as defi-
nitely fixed that the settlement of
the differences, if reconcilable must
be effected in our midst. The duty
therefore devolves first on our lead-
ers, and in the event of their failure,
on the people.

EX-SPEAKER BREWSTER
SPEAKS.

Much stress is sought to be laid
on the utterances of the Ex-Speaker
at a club meeting the other night.
For our part, it seems that there is
considerably more importance at-
tached to the speech of Mr. Brew-
ster than he either intended, or the
remarks warrant or deserve; and
at the hazard of being considered
singular, we must say, that a cause
cannot be so hopeful, and its friends
so confident of success, when every
individual opinion is magnified into
authoritative dictum, and every sug-
gestion is set down as an accom-
plished fact. Mr. Brewster may be
very honestly sincere in what he
says, but after all it is only what he
thinks, and may or may not be sus-
ceptible of that receptivity which
has been so hurriedly concluded be-
longs to it.

ELECTION OF RECORDERS.—In two
or three days' time the City Council
will be called on to elect six Record-
ers for the city. Strenuous efforts
are on foot to secure the re-election
of the present incumbents, and
equally powerful endeavors are in
full blast to secure most of the po-
sitions for new aspirants. The con-
test therefore waxes pretty warm
for at least three or four of the po-
sitions. All things being equal, we
hope that the City Council will not
omit to recognize the claims and re-
ward the merit of some of the col-
ored men who we understand are
applicants.

The subjoined is a list of con-
victs confined in the Parish Prison
awaiting transfer to the State Peni-
tentiary at Baton Rouge:

Edward Higgins, entering dwell-
ing and larceny, 3 years; Thos.
Ward alias Smith, larceny, 1 year;
James Moran, breaking and enter-
ing store with intent to steal, 3 years
and 6 months; John Williams,
larceny, 13 months; Wm. Davis,
larceny, 1 year; Andrew Jackson,
larceny, 6 months; Hy. Cheatman,
larceny, 6 months; Wm. Mason,
larceny, 6 months; Edw. Sherman,
larceny, 7 months; Alvin Green,
larceny, 7 months; Wm. Smith,
larceny, 1 year; Geo. Washington,
larceny, 1 year; C. Webster alias
Billy Ray, larceny, 18 months;
John Harris, larceny, 2 years;
Thos. Ward alias L. H. Smith,
larceny, 6 months; William Fitz-
gerald, entering house with intent
to steal, 18 months; Ransom Jones,
larceny, 6 months; Samuel Hub-
bard, larceny, 2 years; Edward
Ward, larceny, 2 years; Daniel
Williams, assault with intent to
commit rape, 2 years; Chas. Allison,
larceny, 6 months; Michl. Lynch,
larceny, 6 months.

R. JOHNSON,

Deputy Sheriff and keeper Parish
Prison.

GRANT AND PINCHBACK DELEGATION.

[Special to Louisville Courier Journal.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Lieut.
Governor Pinchback had an inter-
view with Grant to-day, on the
middle in the Republican party in
Louisiana, and proposed a plan of
compromise by which everybody
but Warmoth and the Democrats
could support Grant. One feature
of this was the removal of Brother-
in-Law Casey from the collector-
ship of New Orleans. Grant did
not say so, but the colored dele-
gation came away feeling confident
that he will be removed.

LO THE POOR NEGRO.

Everywhere over this broad land
as our unfortunate race to endure
the gibes and taunts, the contumely
and contempt of our white oppo-
nents. While we are battling in
the South for the assurance of our
rights, while the champions of hu-
man liberty and progress are strug-
gling in the halls of Congress for
the establishment of human equal-
ity, under the sanctions of Federal
legislation, in the far off State of
California, we are called on to ob-
serve the struggle over the com-
mon school system in the
Legislature; and to notice the
virulence with which the De-
mocracy contend against not only
the admission of colored children
to the common schools, but record
their unqualified opposition to the
enlightenment of the negro race.
And even there, there were illu-
strations of that "dodging of the vote"
which characterized some Republi-
cans in Mississippi two or three
days since.

[COMMUNICATED.]
AN HOUR WITH THE FINE
ARTS.

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I
shall not want. He maketh me to
lie down in green pastures. He lead-
eth me beside the still waters."

A beautiful winding stream of crys-
tal brightness, whose murmuring
you seem to hear rippling in musical
sweetness, a broad level of verdant
plain, studded here and there with
humble daisies, contrasting beauti-
fully with the grand old rocks of
brown that tower proudly above the
soft beauties below; a flock of sheep
are skipping gaily along, now stop-
ping to cull some fragrant mouthful
from the dewy lawn, or sip from the
surface of the silvery stream. Be-
fore them stands the "Good Shep-
herd," staff in hand, and arms kind-
ly outstretched towards his flock,
more expressive of entreaty than
command, while over all the skies
of azure he sheds a tint which adds a
quiet but charming influence to the
beautiful and perfect production of
Art.

I stood entranced amid the many
elegant productions that beautify
the walls of the "Fine Art Academy"
of Buffalo. On the one hand were
landscapes of different climes, vary-
ing from glorious scenes of light
and splendor, to darker skies and
gloomier surroundings.

Ideal subjects which must be beheld
to be properly and justly appreci-
ated, are here and there to be seen
in beautiful contrast with those more
real. Those who have lived in cen-
turies past, and whose histories
have been recorded and enlarged,
and whose sufferings have been read,
and whose crimes condemned, whose
praises have been sung, and whose
misfortunes have been pitied. The
poet, the scholar, the hero, and the
captive, of ages long ago, all form
an interesting collection, and fill the
soul with admiration and reverence.
Thus I stood, one beautiful Sabbath
morning, within the grand old walls
with a hundred or more beauti-
ful eyes looking wonderingly down
upon me from their elegant enclo-
sures, some smilingly, some wearily,
some dreamily and many sadly, and
feeling my inability to entirely com-
prehend all which surrounded me,
I turned quietly around and came
face to face with the admirable pic-
ture of the "Good Shepherd." "The
Lord is my shepherd" seemed
breathed by some unseen guardian,
and never did the words of the
psalmist seem so full of grandeur
and sublimity.

A fancy sketch entitled the "Cap-
tive Soul" is one which appeals
directly to the imagination and af-
fords much scope for deep study.
It represents a human figure partly
divested of clothing, exhibiting an
outline graceful in every proportion
partly kneeling, yet rather erect for
the attitude of supplication. The
face uplifted, and wearing an ex-
pression of deepest anguish, the
eyes half opened with appealing
sorrow, one beautiful arm is raised
as if to grasp some ray of hope in
the future that seems so far from
its reach; and by the other the
figure is chained with heavy fetters,
to huge rocks that seem terrible in
their possession, on this the eye
must linger in wonder, and the soul
itself seems lost in admiration.

In the "Wilderness" represents a
number of captive soldiers who have
been stripped of glory, hunted and
pursued by their merciless enemies,
taking refuge in the wilderness amid
brush and bramble, the shades seem
even to frown upon them, so gloomy
in appearance, without allowing a
single ray to brighten the dark sur-
roundings. In their arms they bear
the dying form of a comrade over
whose features are stealing the per-
fect line of death. They have made
him a grave over which floats the
banner of their country, and while
some watch anxiously for the last
struggle, some are keeping watch in
the distance, as though awaiting
some new encounter. Each stern
sorrowful face is a history, and we
turn from it with a tear, appealing
as it does to our sympathy.

"Sabbath Morning" represents a
church in a village of rustic simpli-
city, and as far as the eye can reach
are crowds of villagers from the
prattling child to hoary headed sire,
all vending their footsteps to the
house of God. A rich sunlight
sheds its rosy hue over the picture,
and every feature wears the quiet
stillness of a sabbath morn. On
the door steps of the humble sanc-
tuary sits an aged man asking alms,
and a little child stands before him
balancing its little mile on its rosy
tips, smiling in the face of the old
man whose lips seem to breathe a
blessing on the tiny giver.

Another of rare and touching
beauty is a painting of "Beatrice
Cenci." It represents Guido taking
her picture the day previous to her
execution. A bare and lonely cell
which contains only a hard bed, on
the foot of which sits the lovely
prisoner. Her long golden hair has
escaped from the turban, which is
wound around the well shaped head,
and falls in shifting masses over her
shoulders; she is still robed in her
night dress of snowy whiteness, her
little hands are tightly clasped on her
knee, her tiny feet rest on the bare
stone floor, and her eyes—those
beautiful dreamy eyes—seem riveted
on some object in the distance, en-
tirely heedless of her position, or
the presence of any one. Before her
on a small table is a bible and cruci-
fix, and at one end of the table sits
an aged monk gazing with reverent
sorrow on the beautiful face be-
fore him. Standing at a respectful
distance, one foot resting on a stool,
with pencil and sketch book in
hand, watching eagerly the subject
before him is, Guido engaged in
sketching her profile. At the en-
trance window we see the coarse
features of the jailer peering in,
and as he gazes on the scene before
him, a look of pity and even ten-
derness seems to creep o'er the hard
face. The rays of the early sun falls
over his broad shoulders and seem
a mockery to the misery within the
lowly cell. This sad picture appeals
directly to our finest feelings, and is
so touching in its pathos as to make
it appear clothed in reality. The
immortal Shelly has so dramatised
this subject as to blend all the
nobleness and sufferings of the ill-
fated Beatrice, with the unnatural
passion and premeditated brutality
of the inhuman father in most
striking contrast, and call forth all
the hearts finest sympathy for the
lovely unfortunate.

We could, did time and space
permit, give a more definite and
lengthy description of all that is
contained in this fine academy. We
acknowledge the great mission of
Art in bringing from her stores
things new and old. Distant reali-
ties are brought before us at our
very doors, and the ideals of per-
fection, after which the soul is con-
stantly longing, enable us the better
to ascend its elevation. And in no
other way can the love for the beau-
tiful receive so much benefit or cul-
tivation as in careful study and due
appreciation of the advantages by
which we are surrounded.

Mrs. M. E. LAMBERT,
Detroit, Mich.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Lieutenant Governor Ransier and the Cin-
cinnati Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 17, 1872.

To Lieutenant Governor P. B. S. Pinchback
New Orleans, Louisiana.

DEAR SIR:—I address you by way
of reply to communications ad-
dressed to me from several quarters,
on the quarters, on the subject of
the proposed Cincinnati convention,
whether it is probable that the
Hon. Charles Sumner will take an
active part in the proceedings of
that convention, and whether if he
does or does not, to what extent
the action of that convention would
likely effect the colored vote, as
against the nominees of the Phila-
delphia convention.

You, as well as myself and
others, have had occasion to regret
the course of the President, as well
as that of Mr. Sumner, in some
matters with which the public are
familiar; to assume, however, that
Mr. Sumner, because of his differ-
ence with the President, or from
any cause, would throw himself
outside of the Republican party and
give aid and comfort to the common
enemy, as he would be doing by
connecting himself with the Cin-
cinnati convention, and thereby dim
the lustre of a long and useful life
in the cause of freedom and equal
rights, would be to do injustice to
a man to whom the civilization of
this century owes much, and the
colored man in this country nearly
everything politically. For myself,
I cannot believe that Mr. Sumner
would connect himself with this
movement.

The history of all and every such
go-between movements in the poli-
tics of this country is one of disas-
trous failure, and have invariably
consigned their projectors to the
(to them) undesirable retreat of
"home circle."

Why, sir, Mr. Sumner Mr. Schurz,
Mr. Trumbull and others know full
well that the great Republican party
which they helped to build up,
through agencies of his choice and
that of theirs, will meet at Philadel-
phia (not at Cincinnati) in the
month of June, and then and there
choose its standard bearers for the
ensuing Presidential campaign, and
that, if they deem the President as
having unworthily filled the exalted
position he now occupies, and there-
fore, ought not to be nominated for
re-election, that then and there can
they best fight to defeat him, and,
if possible, bring about the nomina-
tion of a better man. Failing in
this, they would, of course as reason-
able men and good Republicans,
recognize the inevitable, and con-
sent to acquiesce in the decision then
and there made. Vox populi, vox
Dei!

They know too well that a very
large majority of the Republican
voters of the country will support,
as every one of them ought to, the
nominees of the Philadelphia con-
vention, and that every vote taken
from these nominees in the interest
of Gratz Brown or any such, on
whatever pretext, will be so many
votes given to the Democratic
party.

So far as the colored people are
concerned, you know, sir, that we
almost idolize Hon. Charles Sumner;
he is second to none in the hearts of
our colored people. I teach my
children to love him and pray to
God that he may be spared to the
country for many a day, and to the
race for which he has ever fought;
but, sir, the colored people will not
support, en masse, the nominees of the
Philadelphia convention, whomsoever
they may be, and so will ninety-nine
one-hundredths of the Republican
voters throughout the country.

I trust that your local troubles are
already settled, or at least in a fair
way of adjustment, and that in any
case Louisiana may be counted as
sure for the nominees of the Phila-
delphia convention.

With renewed assurances of
friendship and esteem, I am, sir,
your humble servant,

A. J. RANSIER.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

We happened to be in the room
of our Speaker, the Hon. Blaine,
the other day, when a delegation of
Louisiana Republicans, of African
descent, was presented to the
Speaker by Senator Kellogg. The
members of the delegation were
gotten up regardless of expense or
appearances. They were broad-
clothed from head to foot, and bay
windowed front and rear in the
most approved style. Each one had
his coat buttoned up, and carried
himself as if the cloth held sixteen
pounds to the square inch of dignity.
We learned that they were here to
head off Warmoth and sustain the
brother-in-law, which means the
Administration, in Louisiana.

After the formal presentation,
which was conducted as if Mr.
Speaker Blaine were under great
obligations for the honor conferred,
the delegation solemnly hinged on
the center and echoed each in an
arm chair. Mr. Speaker Blaine took
this as a signal that he might go,
and accordingly he went looking
very much as if he would like to
rap round in the House with his
gavel on the heads of the aforesaid

delegation. Senator Kellogg
left standing, and seemed
at a loss what to do next,
and of the delegation solemnly
to him, said:
"Go in de house, sah, and
Sypher to come out."
Senator Kellogg hastened to
and we having enough of the
civil rights exhibited on this
occasion, immediately cornered
derson and swallowed six
(known as Congress water) by
many congressmen to regain
equilibrium.

"Send for Sypher" is the
word now.—Capital.

A COLORED RUMOR.

The following are the contents
sentences of a lengthy article
on the above subject, from the pen
of Dr. Fuller Editor of the "Advocate."

We doubt not that the
feeling therein expressed is fully
cicopiated by the Bishops and
brethren of our own Zion.

"There is another phase of
question. The African Meth-
odist Episcopal Church has seven
one of whom, Bishop Quinn
superannuated; another, Bishop
Payne, is far advanced in years,
President of the Wiberforce Uni-
versity; another resides in Cali-
fornia, leaving but four in the East
and Southern States.

Bishop Payne we met years
in Michigan and Illinois, and
him preach and saw him preach
Conference. He is well known
as a Christian gentleman and was
an honor to any Church. Bishop
Brown, a graduate of Oberlin
Christian gentleman, the equal of
possibly the superior of Bishop
Payne, having presided four years
in South Carolina, Georgia, Ar-
kansas and Tennessee, we know
the pleasure of occasionally see-
ing him and of seeing something
of the results of his labors, and
say that so far as we can judge
are not such as would diminish
the reputation of any Church. We
also met Bishop Shorter, a man
highly reputed in that Church, not
becoming the Methodist Episco-
pal Church to ask if some of the
men can be devised by which the
men can be made available to our
great work? whether such
union can be agreed upon would
keep these five bishops who
are already elected and ordained
the field with greater facilities
usefulness than they now enjoy.
We are utterly opposed to having
our colored members go over to the
African Church, because we think
it wrong to build any Church
on the basis of class, color, race or
condition! But may it not be for
divine glory and the good of all
concerned for the African Church to
turn home? Much might be said
this question, but we only write
to suggest the possibility of such
a worthy the attention of all
thoughtful.

Such a consummation would
essitate considerable reconstruction
of our Southern work. This, how-
ever, might be accomplished with-
out disadvantage."

ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COM-
TEE, Republican party of Louisiana,
Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The Sub-
Executive Committee of the Republican
party of Louisiana meets daily in the
Clark's office, Mechanics Institute.

Friends from the country are request-
ed to call.

Office hours from ten o'clock A. M.
half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee,
WILLIAM VIGERS,

Secretary Sub-Executive Committee,
Republican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout
State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the Parish Executive Committee of
Republican Party of the Parish of Orleans,
New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The
following resolutions, presented by
Murray, on the above date, were adopted
by the Executive Committee of the
Committee of the Republican Party of
State of Louisiana, through its president
P. B. S. Pinchback, has convened a
convention of the Republican party,
meet in Mechanics Institute, city of
Orleans, on Thursday, the second day
May, 1872, for the purpose of
in the proclamation of said State Com-
tee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the elections be
gates to each of the wards of the city
New Orleans on MONDAY, the twen-
ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to
open from nine o'clock A. M. to six
o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be
authorized to publish the foregoing
daily in the New Orleans Republican
National Republican, and in each issue
of the

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF
Dr. G. Colleso's
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
RENOVED ALTERNATIVE PILLS

The success of which in England, France, Germany, Austria and Prussia is unparallelled, having entirely superseded all mag-
nolia, salts, oils, etc., of every de-
scription, and are universally acknowledged
to be the most effective and agreeable Pur-
gatives ever introduced.

Dr. Colleso has just completed arrange-
ments to supply the people in America with
these valuable Pills, and to prevent any imi-
tation, manufactures them at his Con-
fidential Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Or-
leans, where orders are already pouring in
from all parts of the country. Dr. Colleso
assures the people that his

ALTERNATIVE PILLS
has gotten up on speculation and never
before, would state that he is a graduate
member of the Royal College of Surgeons in
London, and during his extensive practice
for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has
been able to produce some medicines which
came within the reach of all, and
which would effectually cure a large
number of complaints so general, and for
the want of an article of this kind generally
neglected until the heat is impaired
and undermined the constitution effec-
tually. He, therefore, has tried them effec-
tively in Europe for the last fifteen years,
with the most satisfactory results, and their
use has been so complete, that it has as-
sured even himself, and surpassed his
most sanguine expectations. One or two
times every year in curing the following com-
plaints, which are at the foundation of all
fevers:

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If your skin is diseased and you are cov-
ered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores,
scars, or scrofula.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS
will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer
of Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure
complete in taking.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If your Liver is sluggish and you are suf-
fering with jaundice and palpitation of the
heart, you can be cured by taking.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If your digestion is bad, and you are con-
stantly sick, your skin dry and feverish, your
head hot and aching, your mouth and lips
swollen and your eyes red and congested,
take them, you will find immediate relief in
taking.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If you have inflammation of the stomach,
womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain
in the small of the back, difficulty in stoop-
ing without falling, weakness in the knees
and dizziness in the head, with dimness of
sight, you can remove the inflammation and
restore your strength by using.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
If you have an enfeebled and debilitated
constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude,
loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of ap-
petite, short breath, and are nervous and rest-
less, with bad circulation of the blood, try
Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are
subject to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus
fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape
these diseases entirely by taking as a pre-
vention.

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS.
During summer, when dysentery and
cholera are so prevalent among children
and adults, one box of

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS
will check the complaint and cure you at
once. Should you be attacked with that
deadly disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects,
it is perfectly harmless if you are provided
with a box of

Dr. Colleso's ALTERNATIVE PILLS!
The following is only one of thousands of
testimonials that could be pub-
lished, but as it is from four of the most
eminent Physicians in London, it is consid-
ered a substantial proof of their efficacy in
removing Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate,
London, August 15, 1871.
Dr. Colleso:

Dear Sir—We have pleasure in informing
you that after several trials of your valuable
ALTERNATIVE PILLS, both among our outside
patients and especially in the Fever and
cholera Hospitals, we have found that in
every case where your Pills were given in
time, they invariably checked the disease
and, especially so in all Cholera cases,
saved a single life of which has been lost.
We have used them. Such is our
confidence, after having proved them by five
years' experience, we have decided to adopt
your ALTERNATIVE PILLS, and find indeed
your PILLS for same, and oblige your most ob-
edient servant,

A. K. WYMAN, Bart. M. D.
JOHN F. MARTIN, M. D.
HENRY C. BODEN, M. D.
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Colleso would also state as an evidence
of their usefulness in Fevercases that his
ALTERNATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the PRINCE
of Wales during his illness, and the sur-
geons would not allow any other Purgative
medicine to be used.

In order that the people may not be de-
ceived in purchasing his ALTERNATIVE PILLS,
he would state that they are all manufactured
at his

CENTRAL DEPOT,
32 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

Where he prefers to receive all applications
that he may send a medicine which can
guarantee and which will prevent impostors
from using them, patients can never be de-
ceived by the substitution of any obnoxious
compound.

Price per box \$1, or six boxes \$5; delivered
to any address in the country.
All letters and applications through the
Post should be addressed to

DR. G. COLLESO,
Post Office Box 200, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Call for a National Convention of the Col-
ored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.
The following preamble and res-
olutions were adopted by the Southern
States Convention of Colored Men,
which convened in this city
on the 18th day of October, 1871:
Whereas, the time fixed for the
assembling of this Convention was
very unfortunate, owing to the im-
portant canvasses going on in
several of the Southern States; and
the inability of many good men to
attend, in consequence of the same;
and whereas, many prominent col-
ored men disapproved of said call,
because they considered it sectional;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of
this Convention be, and is hereby,
authorized to call a National Con-
vention of the colored people of the
United States, to meet at the City of
New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d
Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation
to said Convention shall be two
from each State or Territory at
large, and one for each twenty
thousand colored voters, and one
for each fractional part over ten
thousand, to be elected as the State
may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in
me under the foregoing resolutions,
I hereby call upon the colored peo-
ple of the United States to elect and
commission delegates to assemble
in convention on the day and at the
place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to
consider their political and material
interests.

The ratio of representation as
laid down in the foregoing resolu-
tions, is expected to be strictly
adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States
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